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THE DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

Tecumseh was one of the few Indians, who, at different epochs of our history, figured for a time as military leaders, in the European, or civilized sense of the term. As we have seen reasons to doubt the correctness of some of the views expressed by certain writers, respecting the natural or acquired talents of military chiefs, we shall not pretend to compare his abilities with those of any other. In our opinion it is exceedingly difficult to determine every question of the kind: so many circumstances usually having an influence, which cannot be easily, if at all ascertained or appreciated, by a person writing in a distant place or at another period.

Tecumseh may be regarded as finally one of the Indian victims of civilized intrigue. He was incited to take an active part in the war between the U. States and Great Britain in 1812, with the hope of gaining important benefits to his nation and the red men in general; and ha-

ving assembled a large force, and retreated to the banks of the river Thames, in Upper Canada, was defeated and killed in the month of October, 1813. Our print represents his death, which was caused by a pistol-shot, in the midst of the battle.

If we regard consistency, those of us who have praised patriotism in war, are bound to speak with respect of Tecumseh, as he devoted the close of his life, to the supposed good of his people, and the red race in general. We think there is no room to deny this, although it may be said that he was too easily persuaded to join the British side. Whether he made a mistake in judgment or not it is unnecessary to say.

Tecumseh appears to have risen to the possession of great influence among his own people in an uncommon way. He was not regarded either as a war-chief, or a peace-chief: that is, neither a warrior nor a councillor, in the usual sense

of the terms. He did not first acquire his standing among other Indian nations by success in arms, or by superior wisdom. He is said to have depended chiefly on the superstitious reverence which he excited by pretended prophecies; and this he employed in preparing for a war of resistance against the encroachment of white men upon the territory of the Indians. From the moment when Europeans began to display a spirit of ingratitude, injustice or selfishness, in the earliest periods of the history of the colonies, a determination to oppose or to destroy them was repeatedly exhibited, by the Indians; while some were hostile from the beginning, being sagacious enough to anticipate the danger. Divisions, however, were usually produced among neighboring tribes; and the colonies, in different instances, owed their safety, in whole or in part, to the aid afforded by their savage allies. When the French began to mingle in the controversies on the north, and the Spaniards on the south, the difficulties became more complex and more extensive; and thus the history of the French wars and that of the Revolution are full of painful details of the sufferings caused by the Indians and suffered by them, in their vain attempts to resist one and another of their foreign enemies, by joining sometimes one party and sometimes another, without any real affection for either, and actuated only by the expectation of immediate, or personal benefit to themselves, or of ultimate advantage to their tribe or their race.

Tecumseh appears to have been above those selfish considerations, which inclined so many red men, at different times, to join the party which made the richest presents, or gave the most flattering promises. He seems to have kept his eye on the course which held out the highest encouragement to the general and permanent good of his race. He wished to see a boundary line fixed forever between the white men and the red: and hoped to preserve all the territories west of the Ohio river. A treaty had indeed been formed by Gen. Wayne with the Miamies and several other tribes, by which a large tract had been ceded to the U. States north-west of that stream: but he did not despair of annulling the agreement, although Little Turtle, a powerful chief, had relinquished the intention of offering

further resistance to our extending power, and, deserting the British party, had become the warm friend of the Americans.

Tecumseh began to prepare the Indians for a general plan of resistance as early as the year 1805 or 1806, when he was about thirty-eight years of age. He first endeavored to extend among the different nations and tribes a feeling of unity, and a dislike to the white race. He labored to stop the use of ardent spirits, and to restore ancient manners and customs. An anecdote is related by Drake, as a specimen of the means by which he impressed the Indians with a belief in the supernatural powers to which he sometimes laid claim.

On his return from Florida he was among the Creeks in Alabama, urging them to unite with the Seminoles. Arriving at Tuckhabatchee, a Creek town on the Talapoosa river, when, finding the chief inclined to peace with the white men, he told him he would soon give him and his people proof that he had been sent by the Great Spirit: for on his arrival at Detroit, he should stamp with his foot, and shake down all the houses in his village. A short time after the famous earthquake occurred on the Mississippi, whose devastating effects are well known; and this, being received as the fulfilment of the prophecy, established his authority in a most decided manner.

But he received the most powerful aid from superstition, through the exertions of his brother 'the Prophet,' who soon began to lay claim to the most extraordinary spiritual powers. As for Tecumseh himself, his bodily and mental labors were great and long continued, in the promotion of his favorite object. "He travelled," says Mr. Brown, in his history of Illinois, "he argued, he commanded, His persuasive voice was listened to one day by the Wyandots, on the plains of Sandusky; on the next, his commands were issued on the banks of the Wabash. He was anon seen paddling his canoe across the Mississippi, then boldly confronting the Governor of Indiana, in the council-house at Vincennes; now carrying his banner of union among the Creeks and Cherokees of the south; and thence to the cold and inhospitable regions of the north: neither intoxicated by success nor discouraged by failure."

General Harrison, Governor of Indiana, having heard, in 1807, that extraordinary and alarming symptoms were observable among the Indians, reproved Tecumseh in decided terms; to which the Prophet replied, denying any hostile intentions, and requesting him "not to listen any more to the voice of bad birds." In the following spring the Indians near Fort Wayne, who had neglected their corn-fields during the councils held with Tecumseh the preceding year, were furnished with provisions by Gen. Harrison, to keep them from starving; and the Prophet made him a long and amicable visit in August, when he often declaimed against war and ardent spirits. In 1809 Tecumseh told Gen. H. that the ceded territory still belonged of right to the Indians; and the next year visited him with 300 well-armed warriors. His great desire was to obtain the restoration of the land, and a treaty to prevent future purchases of soil except from all the combined nations, in which he received no encouragement. He promised, however, to use his influence, in case of a war, to prevent the Indians from practising their customary barbarities; and in this he faithfully kept his word.

Tecumseh, in a subsequent visit to Gen. H. frankly told him that he had formed a strong confederacy among the western tribes, and was going south to extend it, which he soon did. But, during his absence, a body of Indians, collected at the Prophet's town, excited by his addresses and incantations, committed murders in the neighborhood, although the fourth regiment of the U. S. troops, under Col. Boyd, was then stationed at Vincennes, and the people were preparing for self-defence. The prophet repeated the assurance of pacific intentions: but Gen. Harrison took up his march towards his residence on the 5th of September, 1811, with 900 effective troops, and encamped at the distance of ten miles from his town. His force consisted of 250 U. S. soldiers, 130 volunteers, and a larger body of militia. The Indians would make no reply to a messenger sent to them: but, the Prophet afterwards sent word, that men had before been despatched to Gen. Harrison, who must have missed him on the march. The army therefore encamped on an elevated spot surrounded by the prairie, a mile and a half distant from the town, and

lay on their arms, but without expectation of an attack.

A sudden and resolute assault, however, was made about four in the morning, by a body of Indians supposed to be equal in numbers to the Americans, who were repulsed after a long and desperate struggle, maintained, on the Indian side, with an uncommon degree of regularity and order. The action led to a peace, which was not interrupted until the war of 1812. Tecumseh, who had reproached his brother for hastening hostilities before his plans were ripe, was unable to resume his operations until the British were prepared to call him to their aid; and then only in a subordinate capacity, instead of as leader of a grand confederacy, standing alone and fighting only for the red race.

In 1813 occurred the scene depicted at the head of this article. The sad and bloody tide war having again changed its current on our northern frontier, and the British army under Gen. Proctor having retired up the river Thames in Upper Canada, it was pursued and attacked by Gen. Harrison, early in October. Gen. Proctor had about 800 regular troops and 2,000 Indians: the former drawn up across a narrow strip of land covered with forest, with the right on a swamp, and the left on the river, with most of the artillery; while the savages, commanded by Tecumseh, then a British Brigadier General, occupied another tract of ground beyond the swamp. The Americans, above 3,000 in all, soon compelled the British to surrender, part of the cavalry having passed through their files and formed again in their rear. The rest of the cavalry, under Col. Johnson, were repulsed in their first attack upon the Indians, but afterwards cut through their line. The savages, however, resolutely held their ground, encouraged by Tecumseh, whose voice was heard in every part of the field; until Col. Johnson forced his way through the fight to reach him, but soon fell, severely wounded, about the time when the Indian chief received a wound which closed his career.

Our print represents Col. Johnson in the act of shooting that distinguished chief: for, in the opinion of some, he fired the deadly shot, before he fell, overpowered by his own wounds. The testimony, however, was thought by others not to be decisive.

Assyrian Ruins.

(Concluded from page 582.)

"The third rilievo represents the standard-bearers of the king, with their respective charioteers. Each chariot has attached a distinct banner; the foremost being a bull, and the second two horses. The chariots and trappings of the horses are exactly like that before described, excepting for the addition of plumes upon the horses' heads similar to those seen on the Egyptian remains. There are three horses to each chariot,—but only six legs are shown. The officers are without caps or other head gear; though in other respects their dresses are the same as before detailed. The victorious army is pursuing the enemy through a wood, indicated by bushes and trees; while the vulture and the outstretched headless bodies are sufficiently suggestive of the defeat and destruction of the enemy. A wounded leader of the adverse party is imploring for quarter. The horses of his chariot are represented as falling and struggling; and their action is in good opposition to the cool, steady array of the king's body-guard. The wheels of the enemy's chariots have eight spokes; whereas the other chariots, like those of Egypt, have but six.

"The fourth rilievo is a continuation of the last,—as may be perceived from the exactly corresponding parts of the chariot wheel of the two slabs. The King, in front of the battle, is in his chariot with his charioteer and shield-bearer; who are both uncovered. The chariot and its accompaniments are exactly the same as already as already described, even to the deficiency of the horses' legs. The shield-bearer extends the shield to protect his sovereign. The king's surcoat is richly embroidered. He has bracelets with rosette-shaped clasps upon his wrists; and his bow arm is protected, as are those of his officers, from the recoil of the string by a close fitting shield fastened to the fore arm at the elbow and wrists. Above the royal chariot is the winged divinity wearing the double-horned cap. He directs his winged arrows against the enemies of the king. A broad flat ring encircles this figure, passing just above the feathery termination of his person, and behind and above his shoulders. Directly before the king, one of the enemy—perhaps the

chief—is falling out behind from his chariot; while his charioteer, unable to guide the horses, precipitates himself in front. Behind, one of the king's soldiers has seized a flying enemy; and is about to kill him, notwithstanding the efforts of his companion to drag him off to the security of the city. Another of the enemy lies dead; and others are actively flying for refuge towards the outworks of the city—which reach to the shores of a shallow stream running through a woody country. The victorious king has pursued the enemy up to the confines of the city; which is further protected by a ditch and double wall; and from behind which the enemy are discharging their arrows. The city is represented with embattled towers and arched gateway. From the towers the enemy are shooting arrows and throwing stones, under cover of wicker shields. The last figure, as far as fracture allows us to see, is that of a person endeavoring to obtain a parley. He holds his slackened bow in his left hand; and his right is upraised in the act of bespeaking attention.

"The fifth rilievo may be called the League or Treaty of Peace: for such is its evident import. The great king having pursued his enemies, who fled like wild beasts, as indicated by the spear furnished with a fillet, into their strong places, has alighted from his chariot to ratify a treaty of peace with the Melek, or king, of the opposite party, particularly marked by his dress, but who, like the former, is attired in the richly embroidered upper garment which is seemingly a royal vesture. Both kings are on foot; but the conqueror is distinguished by the implements of war which he still retains, while his adversary raises his right hand in the act of supplication. Moreover, the favorable conditions of the treaty are further intimated by the surrender of the prisoners, as expressed by the figure in the conical cap kissing the feet of his sovereign and deliverer. Immediately behind the great king stand his umbrella-bearer and another beardless attendant. Then follows the royal groom, in front of the horses; then one of the king's body guard; and last of all, at his post, the charioteer.

"The relative importance and rank of each of these officers of the royal household are intimated by the height of the person of the officer. Each bears his

appropriate insignia; and all are armed precisely as in the rilievo before described. The horses in this and in the second rilievo have the full complement of legs.

The sixth subject represents a Bull Hunt. The king is attended by his huntsman, who follows the chariot, riding sideways upon one horse, and leading another with embroidered saddle and richly caparisoned for the king's use in the chase. The king, in his chariot, turns round to seize a bull, whose fore legs are entangled in the wheels; and secures the infuriated animal by grasping one of the horns with his left hand, while his right inserts a small dagger precisely between the second and third vertebræ; just where the spinal cord is most assailable. He performs this dangerous feat with dignity—with that calmness and composure acquired by long experience. Another bull pierced with four arrows, lies dead on the ground. In the accustomed place is the royal spear; but like that in the hand of the huntsman, it has the addition of a fillet to rouse and frighten the wild animals. The same deficiency in the number of legs both of the chariot horses and the saddle horses is observable in this sculpture."

Hydrostatic Rams.

We know not whether the mechanicians of our country are yet acquainted with two French water-machines, which we find described in late proceedings of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

M. Letellier has, according to the report of two commissioners of scientific bodies, made improvements upon the screw of Archimedes as an instrument for raising water, which increase its power at least one-fourth, with the same degree of manual labor. Another and very curious invention by an Italian engineer was also spoken of at the Academy. It is a water-mill, of from 5 to 50 horse-power, worked by an artificial waterfall, and which can be placed up as a motive power in any manufactory, occupying a small space, requiring little labor, and of course producing vast economy as compared with the steam-engine, as it requires no combustible. By the description given of this machine, (a large model of which is we learn in operation,) we find that it consists of eight pumps worked with great ease by a single man,

(it is said that two men would suffice for an eight-horse power machine,) by means of an admirably disposed counterbalance system. The pumps supply a reservoir placed at a proper height above the water-wheel, as in the case of a natural fall, and the water falling upon the wheel to which the strap for the machinery of the manufactory is affixed, the whole goes round and puts the machinery in motion. The paradox of this invention is the return of the water to the fountain-head in such a way as to keep up a continuous fall. If we had not been assured by scientific men who saw the model at work for nearly two hours that this is accomplished, we should say that it was impossible. There is no difficulty in creating a waterfall by artificial means, and making it a motive power; but we do not understand how, when the force has been supplied to work the machinery of a factory, and when it would appear to be expended, the water should by the same action be forced back to the reservoir to renew the operation."—SEL.

THE FREE CATHOLICS.—One of the most eminent leaders of the religious denomination which has recently sprung up in Germany, under the name of the 'Free Catholic Church,' has lately arrived in this country. His name is Dowiat, a young man of Slavonian extraction, but belonging to a Germanized family, enthusiastic in the cause he has embraced, too much so to be tolerated in Europe, and possessing the reputation of uncommon fervor and eloquence as a public speaker. He has addressed his countrymen in this city on the subject of Free Catholicism. The 'Schell Post' says:

"No little interest and expectation have been awakened by this first public appearance of a man whom Germany numbers with her boldest and most gifted champions of intellectual and political freedom."

It appears from an advertisement published in the German papers here, that the American Protestant Society is about to establish in this city a paper in the German language, the object of which is to controvert the peculiar doctrines of the Roman Catholic persuasion. It is said that the charge of this journal has been offered to Mr. Dowiat, and that he has declined it.—*N. Y. Express.*

'Noble ends by noble means attained.'

Deserted Temple in the West.

A city of 18,000 inhabitants, including among many other substantial buildings, a stately Temple erected at a cost of \$750,000, has grown up and run to decay within the brief period of ten years! a fresh warning against building on 'sandy foundations.' The city is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, in the state of Illinois, on a site gently and gradually sloping down to the water, but extending back over a prairie some two or three or more miles. It has had eighteen thousand inhabitants; it is now nearly deserted. Everything looks forlorn and desolate. Not half the buildings are occupied, and of these not half are half full. The stores are closed. The farms are running to waste, the streets are overgrown with grass, and everything tells of ruin and decay. A letter in the Boston Courier gives this account of the Temple:

"Our first object of course was the far-famed Mormon temple, which stands upon the top of the hill, and can be seen for some miles up and down the river. The first sight we had of it gave us a pang of disappointment, for it looked more like a white Yankee meeting-house, with its steeple on one end, than a magnificent structure which had cost, all uncompleted as it is, 'seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.' But as we approached nearer, it proved to be something worth seeing. It is nearly a mile from the landing, the most conspicuous, in fact the only conspicuous object in this city. It is built of white limestone. The front is ornamented with sunken square columns of no particular style of architecture, having capitals representing half a man's head—the upper half—showing the forehead, eyes, and the top of the nose, and crowned with thorns, or perhaps what was intended for the points of stars. Over the head are two bugles or horns, with their largest ends outwards, and the handles, on the upper side, forming a sort of festoon protection. On all sides of the temple are similar columns with similar capitals; the base of each column is heavy, but in good proportion and of a fanciful design, which it would be difficult to describe. There is a basement with small windows. Ten steps lead to the front and only entrance to the main building. Three arches enable you to enter into a sort of vestibule, from which,

by doors, you enter the grand hall, and at the sides are the entries to the staircase, to ascend to the upper apartments.

The front of the temple is apparently three stories high, and is surmounted by an octagonal tower or steeple, which itself is three stories, with a dome and having on four sides a clock next below the dome. There is a line of circular windows over the arched entrance, ornamented with carved work between them, and over that again a line of square windows. In this upper row is a large square entablature, on which is cut the following inscription:

THE HOUSE OF THE LORD,
built by
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST,
OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.
Commenced April 6th. 1841.
HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

A similar entablature is on the front of the interior vestibule, over the doors of entrance, with the same inscription. The letters on each are gilt.

The man in attendance demanded 25 cents each as fee for showing us the temple, and asked every one to subscribe a visitors' book. I looked over this book, and saw but two names of persons hailing from Boston for the last six months, neither of which was familiar to me. We were then taken to the very top of the building, and enjoyed there, for sometime, a view of the surrounding country, which, of itself, well paid for the trouble of ascending, as the whole valley of the Mississippi for miles and miles lay exposed to view on the north and south, while the prairie lands of Illinois, and Iowa, and Missouri, were to be seen at the east and west, overlooking the few hills lying near to the shore in the latter state, and showing the tortuous course of the Des Moines river for some distance.

Coming down, we were ushered into the Council Chamber, which is a large low room, lighted by one large half circular window at the end, and several small sky-lights in the roof. On each side are six small ante-chambers, said to have been intended for the twelve priests, councillors, or elders, or whatever they may have been called. The chamber itself is devoid of ornament, and I was unable to ascertain whether it was intended to have any, if it should have been completed.

In the entry, on each side of the door

to the Council Chamber, is a room called the wardrobe, where the priests were to keep their dresses. On one side was a room intended for a pantry, showing that the priests did not mean to go supperless to bed. Under the Council Chamber was another large hall, with seven windows on each side, and four at the further end.

On the lower floor was the grand hall for the assemblage and worship of the people. Over the windows at the end, was inscribed, in gilded capital letters—"THE LORD HAS BEHELD OUR SACRIFICE: COME AFTER US." This was in a circular line corresponding to the circle of the ceiling. Seats are provided in this hall for the accommodation at one time of thirty-five hundred people, and they are arranged with backs, which are fitted like the backs to the seats in a modern railroad car, so as to allow the spectator to sit and look in either direction, east or west. At the east and west ends are raised platforms, composed of series of pulpits, on steps one above the other. The fronts of these pulpits are semicircular, and are inscribed in gilded letters on the west side, PAP, PPQ, PTQ, PDQ, meaning, as we are informed, the uppermost one, President of Aaronic Priesthood; the second, President of the Priest's Quorum; the third, President of the Teachers' Quorum; and the fourth and lowest, President of the Deacons' Quorum. On the east side the pulpits are marked PHP, PSZ, PHQ, and PEQ, and the knowledge of the guide was no better than ours as to what these symbolical letters were intended for. Like the rooms above, this was devoid of any but architectural ornaments.

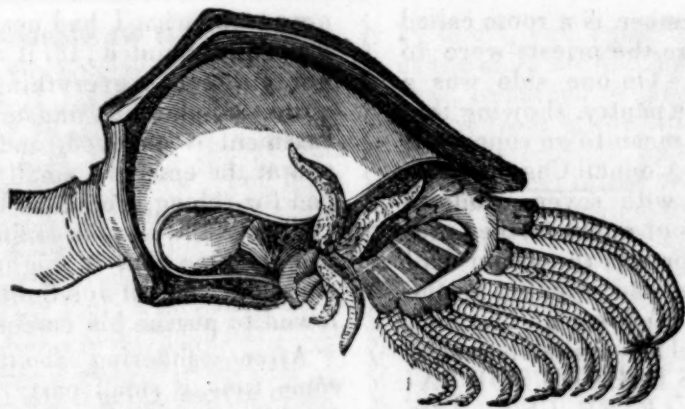
We next descended to the basement, where is the far-celebrated font. It is in fact the cellar of the building. The font is of white limestone, of an oval shape, twelve by sixteen feet in size on the inside, and about four and a half feet to five feet deep. It is very plain, and rests on the backs of twelve stone oxen or cows, which stand immersed to their knees in the earth. It has two flights of steps, with iron bannisters, by which you enter and go out of the font, one at the east end, and the other at the west end. The oxen have tin horns and tin ears, but are otherwise of stone, and a stone drapery hangs like a curtain down from the front, so as to prevent the exposure of all back of the four legs of the beasts. In conse-

quence of what I had heard of this font, I was disappointed; for it was neither vast nor gorgeous; everything about it was quite simple and unostentatious. The basement is unpaved, and on each side and at the ends are small alcoves, intended for robing rooms for the faithful.

The whole is quite unfinished, and one can imagine that it might have been in course of time, if Joe Smith had been allowed to pursue his career in prosperity.

After wandering about Nauvoo for some time, a small party concluded we would call on the widow of Joe Smith, the prophet, and dine with her—she now keeps a public house, at the sign of the "Nauvoo Mansion." We found her at home, and had considerable conversation with her. She is an intelligent woman, apparently about fifty years of age, rather large, and very good looking, with a bright sparkling eye, but a countenance of sadness when she is not talking; she must have been a handsome woman when some years younger. She answered all our questions as we sat at dinner, although perhaps some of them might have been rather impertinent under a strict construction of the rules of etiquette, with great readiness and great willingness. After obtaining considerable information, and fully gratifying a not altogether useless curiosity, we separated, highly pleased with our visit.—*Bos. pap.*

THE FRENCH.—The French residents of New York enjoy a high standing in this city of their adoption, and are more favorably regarded than those of some other nations. This is partly owing to the fact that they are less disposed to meddle with the political concerns of this country than some other foreigners, and partly because a large proportion of them are really men who would command respect in any society by their intelligence, wealth, liberality and general good feeling. Among the poorer classes of the French who have settled among us, there is a remarkable degree of industry, temperance, frugality, self-reliance and overflowing good nature. In the midst of adversity that would cause other men to fret and complain, if not despair, the poor Frenchman is just as happy as the morning lark, hoping on, and hoping even in spite of wind and weather, and very seldom resorting to begging. I never saw a French beggar in N. York.—*SEL.*



A BARNACLE.

There are several species of shell-fish which attach themselves to wood sunken in the sea, and rapidly extend themselves, in large or small clusters, over the surface. Some of them have a preference for floating timber; and, where the fragments of old ships, or the bodies of trees are met with at sea, they are commonly more or less occupied by such animals; and sailors can generally form pretty correct opinions of the length of time during which they have been afloat, from the size and number of the barnacles they find attached to them.

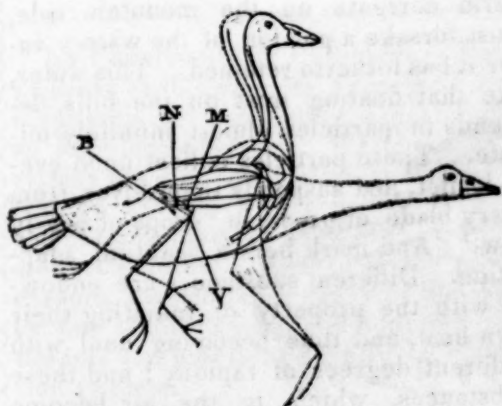
Some particular coasts, bays, &c., greatly abound in shell-fish of these kinds; and it is common for vessels to have their bottoms attacked by them in the course of their navigation, in certain tropical and other warm regions of the earth, when they venture into waters unprotected in which they abound. The expensive precaution of covering them with sheets of copper, is adopted partly for the purpose of preventing this evil: although other advantages also are gained by it, the chief of which is, that of securing them from the dangerous 'teredo navalis,' or ship-worm, depicted and described in our first volume, page 506.

Some of the Barnacles form a broad, circular base on the wood, from one to two or three inches in diameter, on which they raise a cylindrical tube, or barrel, about an inch in height, which forms the habitation of one animal. From this soon spring branch-cells, which are occupied by younger animals of the same species; and thus a family is soon formed, occupying a pile of habitations, which together resemble an inkstand of a particular form, with several projecting tubes for holding pens. Indeed we have sometimes used them for this purpose; and

the thinness of the shell, and its liability to be cracked at the bottom, are the only serious objections to this mode of converting the curious object to use.

Another kind of barnacle is that represented by our print. The animal attaches itself to the wood by a thick, leathery appendage, which extends an inch or two, and is uncovered. The body, which is connected with this part, is protected by several shells, placed partly over each other in succession, and rapidly, coming to a point. A species of this kind is common in our waters, and may be seen in great numbers, though of small size, attached to the lower parts of piles and wharf timbers at our ferries and docks. The print exhibits the form and interior appearance of one species, as it appears when cut through the middle. The appendages which are protruded beyond the shell, appear to be tentacula, by which it seizes its food, as it moves about in the water.

Whoever would shine in polite discourse must at least be well versed in the philosophy of life, and possess some acquaintance with general and natural history, and the outlines of science. And, though he need be neither a poet nor an artist, he must be well read in poetry and acquainted with the fine arts; because it is only by their study that taste can be cultivated and fancy guided. A familiarity with the fine arts is necessary, to give a just perception of the sublime and beautiful, the very foundation whence our emotions of delight must arise. How can a person shine in conversation, whose thoughts have never ranged beyond the gratification of foolish vanity and mean selfishness; who has never reflected on life, men, manners, &c.—*Art of Conver.*



THE MOVEMENTS OF A FOWL.

This print represents the form of a fowl with the head and feet in several positions. It is designed to illustrate the means by which the motions of the head would throw the body off its balance, and how the feet are easily so placed as to prevent it from falling. The subject is sufficiently curious and important, when viewed in its connection with others, to demand particular attention. Let us first reflect on our own experience.

A child, when it begins to walk, appears to have every part of the complex operation to learn, and to learn by experience, except only how to move its muscles. This, indeed, is a most important and mysterious thing: but it is not the only important, or essential one. It has to learn which muscle to move every instant, how far to move it, and when to cease; and not merely one at a time, but many; and not each with the same degree of strength. Let a person observe how many parts of his frame are moved, one upon the other, in walking once across the room, or even in taking a single step; and then, if he knows anything of the positions and number of his muscles, give a conjecture on this question. The arms are made to swing by his sides, in opposite motions, and each in the direction of the leg on the other side; while the body and head may be observed, by careful attention, to move slightly this way and that. And how many muscles do all these movements bring into use? But all these motions are instantly deranged by any slight irregularity of the floor, or by the smallest quickening or retarding of his pace. The proportion is to be instantly regulated anew between the force applied to some of the muscles, or the time taken in moving each.

And what is the object of all this? It is to keep the balance, as we express it in familiar language. It is to preserve the centre of gravity, as we say in scientific terms. There is a point in every solid body, which, while it is supported, keeps the whole supported. It is a centre, on all sides of which the parts balance each other. In a scale-beam it is the middle; in a steel yard it is the part under the upper hook; in a common stick of fire-wood it is near the larger end. When several things are fastened together, they form one body in the sense here intended: and therefore two or three apples of different sizes, stuck upon the end of a slender stick, will change its centre of gravity; and stones differently placed on a board which has been balanced, (or put in equilibrium), across a supporter, will destroy the balance or equilibrium. All this is familiar: but a moment's attention to it will lead us more forcibly to apprehend one of the chief difficulties in learning to walk. This is the continual change of the centre of gravity. If you extend your arm, the centre of gravity is removed some distance in that direction; and, to keep it 'within the base,' that is, to support it, you place the foot farther out, or bend the body or the head in the opposite direction.

We have said enough perhaps on these points, certainly for those who have considered the subject before: but no person will have a proper, practical view of it, unless he recurs to it frequently. An intimate acquaintance with the mechanism of our wonderful frames, enables us to look upon them with becoming feelings as the works of God, and prepares us to regard the safety and the wants of our fellow-beings.

Let us now turn to the little figure at the head of this article. The outlines show the body of a fowl, with its head and legs in different positions. When the neck is held erect and the wings are folded, the centre of gravity will be about at a point under M, in the middle of the body. If the head be drawn back, or thrown forward a little, as shown in the outline, this point must be removed so far as the change of balance requires. But, as its claws are long, and the base on which the whole body stands is of considerable size, the animal may make many such slight movements of the head with-

out moving its feet, as there will be no danger of falling. But if the neck is thrown forward horizontally, as represented below, the centre of gravity is carried farther forward; and some great change must be made, or the forepart of the animal will fall to the ground.

Next let us notice the position of the wings. When folded against the sides, the principal weight of bones and quills is collected about the shoulder; but, when extended, and especially when moved backwards, from V, much of their weight is carried farther behind, towards N. To counterbalance this, the head is pushed forward, and acts like a weight at the end of a long lever; and thus the animal is prevented from falling backwards. (See vol. ii. p. 473.)

The Dew.

The theory of the dew is interesting to all the admirers of nature, and illustrates in a striking manner the beautiful economy of the operations of her system. Professor Johnson, in his agricultural chemistry, remarks: The dew is celebrated at all times, and in every tongue: for its sweet influence presents the most beautiful and striking illustration of the agency of the economy of nature, and exhibits one of the wise and bountiful adaptations by which the whole system of things, animate and inanimate, is fitted and bound together. All bodies on the surface of the earth radiate or throw out rays of heat in straight lines, every warmer body to every colder, and the entire surface is itself continually sending rays upward through the clear air into free space. Thus, on the earth's surface all bodies strive, as it were, after an equal temperature (an equilibrium of heat,) while the surface as a whole tends generally towards a cooler state. But while the sun shines, this cooling will not take place, for the earth then receives in general more heat than it gives off; and if the clear sky be shut out by a canopy of clouds, these will arrest and again prevent it from being dissipated. At night, then, when the sun is absent, the earth will cool the most; on clear nights, also, more than when cloudy; and when clouds only partially obscure the sky, those parts will become the coolest which look towards the clearest portions of the heavens. Now when the surface cools, the air in contact must cool also, and like the

warm currents on the mountain side, must forsake a portion of the watery vapor it has hitherto retained. This water, like that floating mist on the hills, descends in particles almost infinitely minute. These particles collect upon every leaflet, and suspend themselves from every blade of grass, in 'drops of pearly dew.' And mark here a beautiful adaptation. Different substances are endowed with the property of radiating their own heat, and thus becoming cool with different degrees of rapidity; and these substances, which, in the air become cool at first, also attract first, and most abundantly, the particles of falling dew.

NEW LIGHT HOUSE.—Congress appropriated a sum at its late session, for commencing the work of erecting a Light House on Minot's ledge, or the outer rocks connected with that dangerous ledge which runs into the bay from Cohasset, and known as Cohasset Rocks. A plan for this Light House has already been adopted by the Topographical Bureau at Washington. It is to be placed on piles firmly fixed into the solid rock. These piles are to be ponderous bars of wrought iron, nine in number, each thirty feet long, and sixteen feet in diameter. On the top of these piles which, of course, incline towards a common centre, an iron platform is to be secured, on which will be erected an iron dwelling house of small proportions for the keeper. About the house, or cage, will be fixed the iron lantern, containing a light of great power, to give warning to the anxious mariner to avoid Cohasset rocks. Mr. Alger of South Boston, has already commenced work upon the iron piles, and we learn that Mr. Savage, so well known for his successful completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, has undertaken the arduous and disagreeable task of preparing the rock, and drilling holes five feet in depth, to receive the piles. This will be a work of time and great labor, as the workmen cannot continue their task longer than three hours a day, and only when the weather is particularly favorable.—*Eve. Journal.*

"If good people, would but make goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning in their virtue, how many would they win to the good cause!"—*Archbishop Usher.*

Rome.

ITS CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.—Rome presents at this moment, a spectacle most surprising and interesting, especially to an American observer. While the Pope retains his seat, and claims and receives homage as the vicerent of God on earth, he is denying many of the moral as well as political doctrines of his predecessors, overthrowing many of the institutions of the Papacy, and adopting sentiments and practices exactly in opposition to them.

Now, while we find the very Pope of Rome adopting some of the doctrines of our ancestors, and proclaiming them as the only hope of his people; while we find him resorting to the principles on which our institutions are founded, under which we were educated, and in the practice of which we have lived, we may well rejoice as well as be astonished. Such testimony in favor of our wisdom, and of the rectitude of our path is as satisfactory as it is unexpected. We find here an acknowledgment, that, after all the long-boasted infallibility of the Popes, the simplest of us Americans has been right, while they have been wrong.

But we find another evidence of our superior wisdom lying below all this. We see also that the Roman people are likely to be led to the discovery of it before their master; and that this discovery, whenever it is made, must mark the date of his final overthrow.

The great doctrines of human rights, of liberty to think and speak, and act, which the Pope now admits and proclaims, have been derived from the Bible, and are there most forcibly and plainly taught. The people of Italy can not be long in claiming to read that book: the charter of human liberty, civil and religious. The Pope now invites them to drink of some of the streams, and they must soon ask the way to the fountain.

In 1840 there were 1300 miles of travelled railroad in England, and during that year 12,000,000 of passengers were conveyed on these roads. In 1844, 1900 miles were travelled; and 30,000,000 of passengers were then conveyed. Nearly 60,000,000 sterling had been invested in this stock, and expended in 1844. In 1845, 300 miles more were added, and it was calculated that the work of 50,000 stage coaches was done by the railroads.

The City of Fuh Chau.

The missions of the American Board in China have been hitherto confined to Canton and Amoy. Still it has been the wish of the Committee, for some time past, to commence operations in some of the more northern ports. On the arrival of Messrs. Johnson and Peet at Canton from Siam, the attention of these brethren was directed to Fuh Chau, which lies north of Amoy, and south of Ningpo and Shanghai. Having taken the advice of the missionaries at Canton, Mr. Johnson resolved to visit this large city. Accordingly he left Canton, November 23, for Hongkong; whence he sailed, November 26, for Fuh Chau in the schooner *Petrel*. This vessel is engaged in the opium trade, and Mr. Johnson regretted the necessity of proceeding in her from this circumstance. The *Petrel* was obliged to return to Hongkong in consequence of an accident; and she did not finally sail till December 3. After encountering two or three heavy gales, she reached Amoy, Dec. 19.

Mr. Johnson was pleased with the prospect of the mission at Amoy. "The people and the authorities," he says, "are remarkably friendly and respectful to the missionaries."

Mr. Johnson left Amoy for Fuh Chau, Dec. 22; and after several detentions, he arrived at the mouth of the Min, thirty miles from Fuh Chau, January 1. The narrative will be continued in his own language.

On the morning of January 2, I proceeded up the river to Fuh Chau, which I reached about two o'clock in the afternoon. The river Min, on the north side of which the main part of the city lies, runs between two lofty ridges of mountains, which extend from a long distance above the city to its entrance into the ocean, their bases, most of the way, reaching even to the margin of this noble stream. The scenery on the Hudson is confessedly beautiful and sublime; but in point of beauty, grandeur and sublimity, that of the Min is, in my opinion, greatly superior. At many points these mountains are improved nearly to their summits, the cultivated spots being vast gardens, with terraces rising one above another, almost to the region of the clouds.

As we approached Fuh Chau, the mountains, especially on the north bank,

recede from the river, enclosing between them an immense plain of great fertility, which forms the site of this large city. This plain, through which peacefully winds the noble Min, in conjunction with the majestic mountains nearly encircling it, constitutes a vast natural amphitheatre, in comparison with which the proudest amphitheatres of human construction dwindle into insignificance. On this plain are several lofty hills, from which the prospect is beautiful, grand and impressive, perhaps beyond anything I have ever seen elsewhere.

On my arrival I went immediately to the residence of the British Consul, R. B. Jackson, Esq., to whom I had letters, and by whom I was politely received. From my landing place to his residence, the distance is about three miles, the greatest part of it being one continuous, crowded street, from five to six feet in width. The Consul's residence is just within the city walls, on a lofty eminence, commanding a prospect of the city and surrounding country of surpassing grandeur and beauty.

[On the following Monday, Mr. Johnson removed to the house of Captain William Roper, the agent of a merchantile firm in Canton, who resides on an island in the suburbs of the city, and who has treated our missionary brother with great kindness. The reader will be sorry to learn, however, that all the foreign residents at Fuh Chau, out of the Consul's establishment, are engaged in the opium trade.]

The city of Fuh Chau is supposed to be nearly eight miles in circumference; and the enclosed area is most of it covered with Chinese dwellings, crowded thick together. But the population in the suburbs is probably nearly, if not quite, equal to that within the city walls. The entire population of Fuh Chau cannot, it is thought, be less than six hundred thousand souls; and I have been informed that by the Chinese themselves it is even estimated at millions.

[Mr. Johnson says that the dialect spoken in Fuh Chau is peculiar, differing so much from that of Amoy as to be in a great measure unintelligible to him. Hence he will be obliged to depend, for the present, on written communications, and on the Mandarin, which is extensively understood by the people. He hopes, however, that a year's residence will

give him a tolerable acquaintance with the common dialect.]

I have already rented a small house for the sum of eighty dollars a year. It is now erecting, but is to be finished by the 17th instant when I hope to enter it. It is within a few rods of my present home, directly in the midst of thousands of the people, and within a short distance.

I now know of two or three large dwellings on this island that might be rented for from eight to twelve dollars a month. The people in Fuh Chau, in the general, appear friendly and well disposed towards strangers. Labor and food are very cheap, and missionary operations might be conducted on a large scale, with less expense than at any other of the five ports open to foreign residents. Unlike Canton, access can be had to every part of the city, both within and without the walls; and probably buildings might be rented, and ground leased for buildings, in different sections of the city. The climate is universally acknowledged to be uncommonly healthy. I already feel its invigorating influence in my own increased physical and intellectual vigor. The thermometer ranges at this season between fifty-two and sixty-seven degrees. Sometimes, I am informed, there is a slight frost.—*Letter from Mr. Johnson. Miss. Chron.*

Mammoth Steamer.

The mammoth sea-steamer "United States," for the New Orleans line, is an object of great and general curiosity. She is the largest sea-going steamer ever built on this side of the Atlantic—256 ft. long, 40 feet beam, and 30 1-2 feet hold. She is not deep in the usual proportion to her size, being built on a new model, flat-bottomed, with a long, broad floor, so as to give great buoyancy, having at the same time a proper amount of weight below the water line. She is of 2,880 tons burden, with room for 900 tons measurement, goods, with all stores, &c., in for a voyage. Her frame, when up, cost \$40,000, and is generally allowed to be the best ever put up in this city. Her engines, which will rate about 2,500 horse power, American, or about 750 horse power, British.

The sword worn by Washington is wielded by his descendant, Lawrence B. Washington,—now in Mexico!

Nantucket.

Taken altogether, in its origin, progress, prosperity, its sterility, wealth, intelligence, sand bars and surf, this is quite the most remarkable place in the world. Tadmor was a wonder, and Baalbec a puzzle, but Nantucket is more. The more I look at it, and think about it, the more singular it appears to me. There is no place on the globe that offers such a curious study to the politico-moralist as this. About a hundred and eighty years ago, there came to the town of Salisbury, on the Merrimack river, three strangers, who begged the privilege of sheltering themselves from a pelting rain-storm beneath the shed of Thomas Macy, a quiet farmer in those parts. The privilege was granted, and when the storm subsided, the strangers departed, and went on their way. It was afterwards discovered that these three men were Quakers, who were fleeing from the persecution of the public authorities. Thomas Macy was immediately seized and thrown into prison, his goods and chattels distrained upon, and his family left to shift for themselves. He sent a petition to the General Court, begging to be released from prison, setting forth in very simple, but touching language, that he had ignorantly offended in allowing the Quaker way-farers a shelter beneath his roof, and that in so doing he had only done towards a fellow-man what he could not have denied to a dog. After being kept in prison a year he was released; but finding himself a kind of outcast in the pious neighborhood of Salisbury, he resolved to remove to some far country. So he put his family and all their worldly gear into a small boat, and set himself afloat upon the desert waters in search of a new home. As he kept no log of his voyage, we know not what perils he had encountered, nor what sea-serpents he saw; but there can be no doubt that his dangers were many, and his hardships great. After being driven about on the wide waters for many days he at last discerned the sandy cliffs of this island, and thinking from its desolate looks that no Christian persecutor would ever follow him thither, he landed with his family, and being hospitably entertained by the native Indians, who had never before seen the face of a white man, and liked to cultivate a curiosity of the kind among them, he remained a year. There

was a charm for the honest-hearted Thomas Macy in the sublime desolation of the island.

The waters abounded with a great variety of fine fish, which the Indians caught without difficulty; on the shores were clams, quahogs, perriwinkles, oysters and many other crustaceous delicacies; the Indians cultivated corn and tobacco, and tradition says that there were trees enough on the island to supply them with fire-wood. But with all these essential elements of happiness, there was still wanting the converse of friendly neighbors; so the persecuted pilgrim returned to Salisbury, and gave so bright a picture of the delights of his new home, that some half a dozen families were tempted to return with him. They were men of simple habits, of strong virtues and benevolent hearts. One of the number, shortly after they landed, went to the top of a hill to look upon their Canaan; and, seeing the parched and desert aspect of the land, turned to the sea, where he saw whales spouting and gambolling among the crested waves; stretching out his arm he pointed to the ocean and said to his companion, yonder are the green fields which will be cultivated by our children. The prediction has been remarkably verified. From that day the inhabitants of the island have devoted themselves wholly to the sea, and have drawn from them its immense stores of wealth. At one time Nantucket had a greater amount of tonnage employed in the whale-fishery than any other place in the world. At the present time they have but eighty ships, while New Bedford has nearly double the number.

The people have suffered severely, at different periods, from the effects of war, famine and fire: but the energetic and indomitable spirit of their ancestors still exists among them, and they present quite the most remarkable instance of the pursuit of property under difficulties that the world can offer. The cheap facility of intercourse with the main land by means of steam, has caused some modification in the primitive habits of the people: but they remain unique and thoroughly old-English in their speech and customs, and will probably remain so forever, in spite of the flocks of visitors who resort to the island during the hot months, to enjoy the bracing sea air and the fine ocean scenery.

The town itself is composed mainly of old weather-beaten frame houses covered with pine shingles, and entirely destitute of all architectural graces and the embellishment of paint; the streets are crooked and straggling, and so sandy that you have to wade through them, rather than walk. That part of the town which was destroyed by fire last year, has been rebuilt with substantial brick buildings, the streets straightened, and the general appearance of things greatly improved. They have plenty of good school-houses, able teachers, and a really handsome Athenæum, with the nucleus of a library and a museum of natural curiosities.

But the charm of the island to a visitor lies in its desert hills and sublime ocean prospect. The simple grandeur of the scene as you stand in the middle of the island, with the ocean gleaming in a bright belt around you, can only be conceived by those who have stood in the middle of a Western prairie. But here the brown poverty of the soil, the absence of all appearances of vegetable fertility, and the blue sea in the distance are elements of desolate grandeur, that the prairies lack. You might imagine yourself standing upon the first spot of primeval earth, which emerged from old Chaos before the garniture of trees and flowers, of rocks and running water, were added to the surface of our globe.

There is a tradition among the inhabitants that when their forefathers landed here from Salisbury, they found the island well covered with trees: but there are no vestiges of them remaining now. There are a few ornamental trees planted in the town, which appear to thrive well, but the land out of the town, which is still held in common and undivided, but used chiefly for the pasturage of sheep, is entirely destitute of a tree or a shrub. The herbage is very scant and poor, but the sheep thrive upon it, and make the finest mutton I have ever tasted.—*Mirror*.

Defer not thy charities till death, for certainly, if a man weigh it rightly, he that doeth so is rather liberal of another man's than his own.

It is characteristic of great minds to convey much information in a few words, little minds, on the contrary, have the gift of talking much, and saying nothing.—*SEL.*

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

Diogenes

(Extracts from the School-Compositions of a Young Lady.)

Diogenes, was a celebrated Cynic philosopher. His father, who was a banker, was accused of debasing the public coin; and he, with his son, was thrown into prison. The father remained in confinement, while the son effected his escape, and went to Athens.

He soon became attached to Antisthenes, the philosopher, the head of the Cynics, and requested him to take him as one of his scholars. Antisthenes treated him with insolence, refused him admission, and even, with a stick, beat him out of doors. Diogenes bore this treatment, for sometime, and then said, with the greatest calmness: "Strike me Antisthenes: but never shall you find a stick strong enough to remove me from your presence, while you speak anything worth hearing." The philosopher was so much pleased with this reply, that he immediately received him among the number of his scholars. Diogenes strictly obeyed every order, and became a rigid Cynic. Diogenes renounced his former customs, and manner of life; and, in order to distinguish himself from others, wore a long coarse cloak, and slept at night in porticoes, and public houses. He requested a friend to obtain a cell for him: but, not obtaining it as soon as he wished, he made a large tub, and there took up his abode.

This singular habitation, it is supposed by some, Diogenes intended only as a temporary residence, and as an expression of contempt for high life, and for the luxuries common in those days. This tub was celebrated by Juvenal, ridiculed by Lussian, and mentioned by Seneca. No further notice is taken of it by other philosophers, not even by Epicure, who wrote many books on Diogenes, and related a number of anecdotes attending his history, but entirely omitted that. The story of the tub is by some supposed to be fabulous, and invented to ridicule the Cynic sect. Diogenes exposed himself to all degrees of heat and cold. In his old age, while sailing to Ægina, he was captured, and taken to Crete, and then exposed for sale in a market. When the auctioneer enquired of him, what he could do; he answered:

"I can govern men; and let him buy me, who wants a master." At this instant, Xenades passing by, heard this speech, and was so much pleased with it, that he immediately purchased him; and, as he found him competent as a teacher, he gave him the care and the instruction of his children.

At one time, when Alexander was receiving congratulations from all, on account of his being appointed commander-in-chief of the army. Diogenes was missed among the number. Alexander, wishing to see the man who had treated him with so much insolence, went to visit him, and found him sitting in the sun, mending his tub. Alexander walked up to him, and said: "I am Alexander the Great." "And I am Diogenes, the Cynic," said the philosopher. Alexander was much pleased at the boldness and independance with which he uttered this; and, instead of reprimanding him, asked him if he could do anything for him that would add to his comfort. Diogenes answered: "Nothing but to stand out of my sunshine."

AGRICULTURAL.

TO MULTIPLY THE POTATO FROM THIRTY TO A HUNDRED FOLD.—It appears not to be generally known that the potato plant may be propagated more abundantly, and with greater ease, than most other plants. The shoots produce roots naturally at every joint below the ground when planted in the usual way; to plant for propagation, a small space of ground will be sufficient, as the tubers may be placed close together; when shoots have grown an inch or two above the surface of the earth, the tops may be cut off below the first rooted joint, and planted two or three inches apart in fine sandy earth; in the course of a week or ten days they will be well rooted plants; and, planted at the distance that potatoes are generally planted, will produce a crop of tubers in eight, ten or twelve weeks (according to the kinds) equal to that produced from tubers, and when propagated in this manner plants may be obtained in great quantities.

A more simple way will be to place the tubers in a similar manner as before stated, and when the shoots have grown to the length of two or three inches above the soil, to take up the tubers and

strip off the shoots from them; there will be six or more beautifully rooted plants, just in order for final planting; replace the tubers as before, which may be repeated at least four times, and this will produce sufficient plants from four or five tubers of a moderate size to plant a rod of ground, at the distances that tubers are usually planted. Lateral shoots, taken from a growing crop treated like cuttings of other plants, and afterwards transplanted, will also produce a crop of tubers equal in quantity to that produced by the parent plant.—[*Gardener's Chronicle*.]

CULTIVATION OF MADDER.—Mr. Editor: I perceive, by the agricultural papers, that the cultivation of madder in this country is becoming more of a business than formerly; and believing that it will eventually prove one of the staple agricultural products, and as comparatively little is known as to its cultivation, I am induced, in accordance to the wishes of others, to give the results of an experiment made on a small scale.

In the spring of 1844, I purchased one-half bushel of madder slips, which I planted on fifteen square rods of ground, in drills five feet apart, and one foot on the drill, which I found quite too near.

The mode of cultivation is as follows: When the tops become six or eight inches high, lay them down and partly cover them with earth, the top in this way becoming a root, and in this way continuing the process until the ground is filled with roots. Care should be taken to keep the ground clear of weeds, earth should be thrown on the tops before the frosts of Autumn.

The result of my experiment, as near as I have been able to estimate it, as follows:

DR. To a half bushel of slips, .	\$1 50
Rent of ground, 3 yrs., .	3 00
Expense of Cultivating, .	5 00
Digging, washing roots, &c. .	6 19
Kilndrying,	1 00
Grinding,	1 38
	<u>\$18 07</u>

CR. The second year I dug 3 bush.	
of slips for transplanting, .	\$7 50
138 pounds of dry roots, .	26 00
18 bushels of slips, .	45 00
	<u>\$78 50</u>
Balance in favour of crop, .	\$60 43

[*Litchfield Enquirer*.]

POETRY.

Jamie's on the Stormy Sea.

Ere the twilight bat was flitting,
In the sunset, at her knitting,
Sang a lovely maiden, sitting
Underneath her threshold tree;
And, ere daylight died before us,
And the vesper stars shone o'er us,
Fifful rose her tender chorus,
"Jamie's on the stormy sea."

Warmly shone the sunset glowing;
Sweetly breathed the young flowers blowing;
Earth, with beauty overflowing,
Seemed the home of love to be,
As those angel tones ascending,
With the scene and season blending,
Ever had the same low ending,—
"Jamie's on the stormy sea."

Curfew bells remotely ringing,
Mingled with that sweet voice singing
And the last red ray seemed clinging.

Lingeringly to tower and tree:
Nearer as I came; and nearer,
Finer rose the notes, and clearer,
Oh! 'twas joy itself to hear her,—
"Jamie's on the stormy sea."

"Blow, ye west winds! blandly hover
O'er the bark that bears my lover;
Gently blow and bear him over
To his own dear home and me;
For, when night winds bend the willow,
Sleep forsakes my lonely pillow,
Thinking on the foaming billow—
"Jamie's on the stormy sea."

How could I but list, but linger,
To the song, and near the singer,
Sweetly wooing heaven to bring her
Jamie from the stormy sea?
And while yet her lips did name me,
Forth I sprang, my heart o'ercame me—
"Grieve no more, sweet, I am Jamie,
Home returned to love and thee."

[Selected.]

English Grammar.

But remember, though box
In the plural makes boxes,
The plural of ox
Should be oxen, not oxes.

And remember, though fleece
In the plural is fleeces,
Yet the plural of goose
Is not geeses nor geeses.

And remember, though house
In the plural is houses,
The plural of mouse
Should be mice and not mouses.

Though the singular of mice,
Is well known to be mouse,
The singular of dice
Is die and not douse.—*Boston Post.*

ENIGMA—No. 49.

(For the Young Student of Geography.)

I am composed of 19 letters.

My 1, 11, 4, 19, 1, is a town in Turkey.

My 2, 3, 18, 1, 8, is a sea in Europe.

My 3, 15, 16, 19, is a city in Italy.

My 4, 18, 15, 7, 9, 14, 9, is a bay in South America.

My 5, 12, 9, 6, is a sea in Asia.

My 6, 11, 19, is a county in Virginia.

My 7, 15, is a river in Europe.

My 8, 15, 6, 16, 19, 1, is a county in Ohio.

My 9, 6, 7, 1, is a range of Mountains in Europe.

My 10, 5, 1, 1, is a strait south of Australia.

My 11, 6, 17, 9, is an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

My 12, 18, 15, is a town in South America.

My 13, 8, 9, 12, 6, 19, 1, is a cape in Virginia.

My 15, 8, 18, 15, is a river in the United States.

My 16, 15, 10, 2, 6, 11, is a city in Alabama.

My 17, 5, 6, 1, 5, 1, is a river in Mexico.

My 18, 1, 11, 14, 19, is a river in France.

My 19, 4, 12, 19, is a town in Pennsylvania.

My whole is the name of a celebrated English officer. M. F. TUTTILER, JR.

The most trifling promise a parent can make to children should always be adhered to, for negligence in that particular teaches a lesson of deceit.—SEL.

Solution of Enigma, No. 48, p. 592.—Cecil, Uda, Merin, Beni, Erie, Rice, Lena, Adrian, Nile, Derbe, Real, Qua, Vienna, Elbe, Rice.—Cumberland River. M. F. T.
Seven Islands, Va.

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